THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 29 APRIL, 1834. [NO. 2331.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE BANAJEE,... ... ... } Plaintiff.

vs.

FURDOONJEE MURZBANJEE,... ... ... } Defendant.

BY virtue of a pluries writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued in the above cause, dated 21st April, instant, and now lying in my Office, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said FURDOONJEE MURZBANJEE forthwith to pay the amount to me.

J. L. PHILIPPS, *Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 28th April, 1834.

શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞની•જુદીકોર્ટની•સુપરીમ કોરટમોથી

ફરાંમજી•કાવશજી•બનાંજી•ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર ફરદુનજી•મરજબાંનજી • • જવાબ•દેનાર (પછુરીશા•રીત•આપ•ફેરીઆ•ફેશીઅશ) નાંમનુ•કુકંમનાંમુ•તારીખ ૨૧ મી•એપરેલ ચાલતા•મડીનાંનીમે•થાજીકુછે•તે•કાલમો• તે•મારી (અટલે•શરીપની) આપીશમોછે • તેથી•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોજ•એ•ફરદુનજી•મર જબાંનજીને•દેવા•હોમે•તેહોમે•મહને(એટલે શરીપને) પગાર•કરે *

જે—એલ—પીલીપશ

શ રી પ .

શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞની•શરીપની•આપીશ

તા• ૨૮ મી•એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, late of Bombay, Mogul Merchant, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted by the said Court to AGA MAHOMED RUHEEM SHEERAJEE, the sole Executor named in the said Will, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

اشتہار

در سو پریم کورٹ اعلانی منبی عرض کروہ است برای گرفتن سند وصیت نامہ مرحوم تاجر آقا محمد شوستری باشندہ منبی وہ شود بہ آقا محمد رحیم شیرازی کہ در وصیت نامہ نام ایشان مرقوم نمودہ وکیل خود مقرر ساختہ است ہمہ وابستگان وغیرا معلوم گردد ۲۸ اپریل ۱۸۳۴

جے بی لارکنس

FOR sale—The following Bills, payable at London:—

3 sets of Bills for 50, 100 and 200 pounds sterling, payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by A. MOODIE, ESQ., Accountant, Hobart Town, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, London.

1 set for £200 payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by P. W. PARRY, Esq., Commissioner for managing the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs in New South Wales, on the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Corporation of the Australian Agricultural Company, London.

1 set for £500, payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by JAMES LARDLEY, Esq. Accountant, New South Wales, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London.

2 sets of £500 each, payable 60 days after sight. Drawn by RICHARD JONES AND CO. of Sidney, on Messrs. DONALDSON, WILKINSON AND CO. Old Broad-street, London.

3 sets of £50, 100 and 200 each, payable 6 months after sight. Drawn by C. W. GILLESPIE, Esq. of Canton, in China, on Messrs. THOMAS WILSON AND CO. in London.

Early applications are recommended and further particulars may be known on application at the office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, in Hummum Street.

FOR SALE—At Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S Godowns,

Claret from Cunliffe and Co. in cases of
1 doz. and 1½ doz..at Rs....13 per dozen.
Ditto. from Hemery Brothers, in cases of
3 doz..at Rs.....15 per dozen.
Sherry, Amontillado, in cases of
3 doz..at Rs.....15 per dozen.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto, plain Lisbon, at per dozen..Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 29th April, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

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FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price one Rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates, according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE ISABELLA, 600 tons, D. BROWN, Commander. Expected daily from Cananore, and will have immediate despatch.—Apply to DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1834.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

PER Ship HELEN, Captain G. LUNGLEY. Will leave Bombay 10th May, enquire of the Owners, NESSERWANJEE PESTONJEE, opposite the Apollo Screws.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood, B. E. Regt., from Poonah.
Ensign J. Macan, 17th Regt. N. I., from do.
Lieut. H. W. Brett, Artillery, from ... do.
Captain A. Adam, M. Establishment, Commanding 7th Regt. Nizam's Infantry, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.

Vety. Surgeon C. M. Rogers, H. Brigade, to Poonah.
Surgeon Wallace, Member Medl. Board, to Mahabuleshwar.
Ensign J. C. Hendley, 21st Regt., N. I., to Deesa.
Lieut. Hebbert, Engineers, to Seroor.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 26th. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner, Cyrene, Mohabut Khan, native commander, from Bushire, 12th April, 1834.

— 27th. Brig Runsord Pursaud, Davood, Nacquedah, from Bhownugger, 24th April, 1834.

Passengers.—100 Natives.

— 24th. Barque Clyde, John Kerr, Master, from Greenock, 15th November, 1833.

DEPARTURE.

April 27th. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, John Sawyer, Esq., Commander, to the Malabar Coast.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
DITTO, SCHOONER.—Cyrene.
H. C. BRIG, Henry Meriton
DITTO, STEAMER, Hugh Lindsay
DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora
FREE TRADERS,—William Rodgers, Euphrates, Hind, and Clyde.
COUNTRY VESSEL—Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Edmonstone, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, and Runsord Pursaud.
FRENCH.—Mexicain and La Amitie.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizance.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, Cassadore, Esperanca, and Aurelia
THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth
ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim, Farel Kurim, Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser, Futtay Salam, and Futty Hulbaree,
AMERICAN BARQUE,—Active.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL, 1834.

The H. C. Schr. *Cyrene* arrived on Sunday last from Bushire the 12th inst.--The letters which she has brought all agree in stating that a considerable body of Russian troops has lately arrived at Tabreez in support of the claims of Abbas Meerza's son as successor to the crown. An Envoy from the Court of St. Petersburgh, with a very large retinue, arrived at the same time. The precise number of Russian troops now in Persia is not exactly known, but is supposed to be near six thousand; and it seems to be well established that considerable reinforcements are immediately to follow, if necessary.—We regret to say we have been able to obtain no further particulars of these important events.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Calicut for the following interesting account of affairs in Coorg, which is some days later than any news from the same quarter that has yet appeared in the Madras papers. We have only to add that the official returns received up to the last accounts represent the killed and wounded on the part of the British force as amounting to about 300. No idea can yet be formed of the loss sustained by the troops under the Rajah.

April 14th 1834.

"The war which has been a topic of conversation for all the good people of Madras for the last two months, and which was to have exterminated "a beardless nation of white faces," has already come to an end, the Raja of Coorg having surrendered himself *unconditionally* to the British authorities on the 11th inst. by which he proves himself, what most people took him to be, a perfect madman."

"If he had defended his country "en homme brave," it is true there would have been but little chance of his verifying the above prophecy; but still he might have made terms for himself. The natural strength of his country was a host to contend with. He had likewise a great many Mussulman friends in Mysore who were ready to join him in case he had shewn himself at all successful."

"Five Mussulmans of rank who have been the great instigators to all the Raja's late actions have been taken. It appears that proof has been obtained that they were likewise the principal persons concerned in the "Bangalore Pig Row" In the skirmishes which have taken place in Coorg, a very large number of Europeans and Natives have been killed. Several officers have met the same fate; but I will not trouble you with a list of their names as it has already been published. I have heard of several others whom report says have been shot; but as I am not certain about them I refrain from mentioning their names —The only men who showed proper pluck, are about 2,000 of our discharged sepoys, amongst whom there was a Havildar whom the Raja made one of his leaders. It is said that he fought gallantly. He defected a Brigade of European and native troops.—I shall however not allude any further to that affair, the particulars of which will be known soon enough for the parties concerned. Another division of the Coorg Army was surrounded by a large party of the Raja's troops; it was with great difficulty it made its retreat to within two marches of Mangalore, leaving sick, ammunition, and stores in the hands of the enemy. It is therefore a very fortunate circumstance that the Raja was so polite as to deliver himself up; otherwise there is no saying when he would have been caught.—At the present moment, the only person who holds out is the Havildar above alluded to. He has retired to a Hill Fort and some troops are now marching against him. It is imagined he will shew good fight, on account of his former success, and particularly as there has been a price set on his head."

"The Raja's sister, about whom all this business originated, will doubtless be delighted to hear of the termination of this affair. "On dit," it is almost certain that she will be placed on the musnud.—I saw her at Bangalore, at the house of a lady of rank at that station. She is about 24 years of age, pretty and very fair, and is quite the lady, having something very "distingué" about her, and appears exceedingly well informed for a native lady. She had no scruples of sitting unveiled in the presence of European" gentlemen, and conversed with us "sans ceremonie. Her husband was also present; he is a clown of a fellow, but is very shrewd and intelligent."

Within the last few years, as our commercial readers must be aware, great insecurity has attended the transmission of merchandise and bullion through the territories to the north and east of the Gulf of Cambay on their way to the northward. Upon the latter article, in particular, the losses from plunder have been peculiarly heavy; and, as a very large amount of it, constituting the greater part of the returns for Malwa Opium, is forwarded by the above route, the want of sufficient protection has been deeply felt and loudly complained of. To prove the degree of risk which is run in forwarding specie to Malwa we need only mention that Marwarries in the Bazar here, who had been in the habit of guaranteeing its delivery at some of the principal towns in the interior for a premium of about 2 per cent., were obliged some time since to increase the charge for similar risks very considerably beyond even that high rate.

This state of things, however, though repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, was not easily remedied; as the northern route passed through the territories of several small but almost independent Chiefs, in which Government could only exercise an indirect authority; and consequently, where offenders against the public peace, from corrupt motives, or the want of a good police, were seldom detected and still more rarely punished.—In 1830, however, an attempt was made to correct the evil. A high court of Criminal Judicature was established in Katty war, consisting of the Political Agent in Guzerat and the principal Chiefs of the country; and the institution appears at last to have had the desired effect; for a large gang of Coolies on a marauding expedition were recently captured and brought to punishment before it.—An account of the trial, which is now before us, shows in a striking light the unsettled state of the country, and the open way in which robbery is effected. The witnesses most of whom belonged to the Gang, deposed to a rumour having been spread throughout their district that a large number of camels with merchandise were to stop at a neighbouring village on a given day. Upon this, a gang of upwards of a hundred persons was suddenly collected to attack them. No leaders appear to have been necessary for the purpose; at least it is positively stated that there were none in the gang; but the population of the country seems to have collected, as if by instinct, for plunder. One individual states he was proceeding about his usual occupation, when, observing the gang pass near him, he determined upon joining them; another acknowledges having collected ten or a dozen persons in his village, and then proceeded to meet the gang, apparently without any invitation; a third states, "I was sitting in my village, and saw people from Dussara and the surrounding villages running. —I inquired where they were going to, and was told "to plunder Camels belonging to Merchants."—I then set out with my nephew and joined them."—From these statements some idea may be formed of the difficulties which must attend the detection of robberies where no idea of disgrace appears to be attached to those concerned in them.

But a small part of the above gang it seems was captured, and that only by a strong force despatched against them by the local authorities, after a severe conflict, in which several lives were lost. By means of the new court, however, these few, fortunately, were convicted; and so far there is every reason to believe that a severe check has been given to the system of plunder hitherto carried on with such impunity in the petty states of Guzerat. We were surprised however, after the disclosures during the trial, to observe the tenderness of the Court towards the criminals.—If there be a well established principle in criminal jurisprudence, it is that those crimes which endanger the security of property to a great extent should meet with punishment in proportion to the difficulty with which they are detected. It is upon this principle that such heavy penalties have been attached to the crime of Piracy, where it was unattended even with violence;—the same is the case with Forgery and Incendiarism, and may other crimes that might be mentioned hardly so destructive in their consequences as the vast gang robberies which take place in India; yet the utmost penalty awarded by the Criminal Court in Guzerat, in the late case, was imprisonment for 7 years, while some of the offenders were let off with 3 years, and one year, respectively, and one with imprisonment for only a month, "in consideration" as the court observes, "of his having confessed the charge, and the example of the other prisoners enabling them to extend mercy to him."—We confess we think clemency was never more thrown away.

A correspondence has lately appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* between a Mr. Innes of Canton and Mr. Daniel, one of the select committee at that place, relative to the authorship of a letter which appeared in the *Calcutta Courier* reflecting in strong terms on the former. We notice the circumstance, not so much from any interest the correspondence itself may possess, as from an important principle connected with it, which it strikes us has been violated by the Editor of the *Courier*.—The letter abovementioned it appears was forwarded to him anonymously, but in the hand writing of Mr. Daniel, and under these circumstances he does not seem to have hesitated in giving it up when applied to for the purpose. Now, as no notice has been taken of this transaction in the Calcutta papers, we should like to know whether our cotemporaries there look upon it as at all justifiable. We confess we see no argument which can be urged in its favor. It was optional with the Editor of the *Courier* to publish the letter or not; but when once published, a tacit understanding existed that no clew was to be given by which the writer could be discovered. Had this not been the case, Mr. Daniel would undoubtedly have taken proper means to prevent discovery, or would have refrained from writing altogether. The assumption of the anonymous does not alter the case in favor of the Editor, but if any thing, renders it worse. For had Mr. Daniel forwarded his name with the letter, it would have been equivalent to taking upon himself the responsibility of the statement it contained; while, by adopting the opposite course, it is clear he declined to do so; and left it for the Editor to decide whether the letter was admissible in his columns or not.

Another of those daring robberies on the Esplanade, which have so often been complained of, has recently taken place. What renders the circumstance extraordinary is, that it occurred at mid-day, or nearly so, in one of the principal thoroughfares in the island. And in this instance we regret to say it has been traced most clearly to the native regiments stationed in the vicinity. The facts of the case are briefly these. A native in the service of some individual connected with H. M. 40th Regt., in returning from the Bazar with a large bag of copper coin on his shoulder, was overtaken near the lines by three Sepoys, who after beating him, seized his bag and threw it over the railing by which the lines are surrounded.

Two of them then jumped over after the bag, while the third ran to the gate, followed by the man who had been robbed, and extraordinary as it may appear, was allowed to pass in though the latter was stopped by the sentry.—All trace of the affair would probably have been lost at this place, but for some evidence which was very fortunately volunteered by a person in the neighbourhood, and which subsequently led to the detection and committal of most of the parties concerned,—viz, two sepoys of the 11th and one of the 8th Regiment N. I.—We have much pleasure in adding that to the indefatigable exertions of the Commandant of the Garrison in following up the case, the discovery of the robbers was mainly owing. We must also state that the utmost desire appeared to prevail among the officers of the Regiments implicated to investigate the matter thoroughly.--This is the way in which unpleasant events of the kind should always be treated. Among large bodies of men collected as those in the native, and indeed all corps, are, it is impossible to suppose that individuals will not creep in capable of any crime; and if, instead of deeming the character of a Regiment impugned by their detection, a more rational feeling prevailed, it would be of great advantage to the parties most interested in its welfare.

AGRA.

GWALIOR.—The Rajah actuated by the love of justice which is so common and so fleeting in young monarchs, has directed that every precaution shall be taken to restrict the injury inflicted on the ryots by the troops while in transitu, to the smallest possible amount.

The good old military custom of soldiers to help themselves to whatever they require without paying for it, is to be abolished, and the modern fashion of purchasing to supersede it—The corn, &c. &c. usually levied for the support of the Rajahs (for it cannot be called governments) elephants, bullocks, &c. employed in transporting the materiel of war, have been remitted. These expenses are henceforward to be defrayed out of the revenues.

Letters received from Gualior say, that Muneeram Seth has been released on paying or promising to pay, to the Rajah, one crore of rupees; others contradict this and say that Muneeram has swallowed poison which he always carried about with him in a ring.—*Mufussul Akbhar, April* 12.

SINDE.—Accounts from this country state that the sirdars had assembled an army consisting of 60,000 men with which they proceeded to Urkhana where they exhibited a demonstration of giving battle to Sooja ool moolk, who, report states, is near Shikarpoor—This movement of the sirdars was immediately followed by the appearance of Hurree Singh on the banks of the Sinde, accompanied by some troops. The cause of this movement was an apprehension of some hostile intention on the part of the Sirdars—He was joined here by two of the Reud Sirdars, whom he received with every appearance of kindness—they informed him that Futte Khan, who it will be remembered was lately worsted in an engagement with Dost Moohamud—had fled towards the hills, and that Dost Moohamud was at Jullalabad employed in settling the country around.—*Ibid.*

LAHORE.—Noorud-deen, stated to the Maharaj that Dr. Gerard was solicitous to resume his journey.—The Maharaj replied that in a few days the Dr. would be permitted to withdraw. The sum of fifty Rupees was directed to be disbursed every stage in procuring the necessary expenses contingent on the Doctor's journey to Loudeahna Fifty Rupees was considered as sufficient for even royal munificence and lest the raja's liberality should be impeached, one rupee in excess of possible charges was ordered to be given, according to the approved custom of Indian courts.

No-Muhl, the grandson of Runjeet was directed to prepare for a journey to Peshawr to which country he must shortly proceed for the purpose of collecting the revenues.—This was objected to by the sirdars who represented the youth and inexperience of the young rajah as incapacitating him for such an arduous task. Runjeet with the spirit of a hero replied, that ere he himself had attained the age of his grandson, he had achieved many a victory and conquered many a province, and that what could not be effected in the vigour of youth would never be performed in old age. Sooleeman khan presented on the part of Captain Wade a box of wine and a letter. The Maharaj having read the letter announced to his courtiers that a strong and lasting friendship had taken root between him and Captain Wade. —*Ibid.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 14.

MR. SHEIL'S CASE.

Mr. GROTE appeared at the bar of the House with the Report of the Committee of privileges As soon as the Clerk had received it, a number of voices loudly called "Read, read." The Clerk then read it as follows:

"The Committee of Privileges, to whom the matter of complaint was referred, arising out of a paragraph in the *Examiner* newspaper, dated November 10, 1833, have agreed upon, and do hereby submit the following report:—The paragraph in question, purporting to form part of the report of a speech publicly delivered by Mathew Davenport Hill, Esq., Member of Parliament for the borough of Hull, is as follows:—

(Here follows the inculpatory paragraph already known to the reader.)

"Your Committee in entering on the delicate and embarrassing duty imposed upon them, ascertained from Mr. Hill, that though he could not admit the entire accuracy of the above paragraph, as a report of what he had publicly spoken at Hull, he nevertheless recollected to have publicly charged an Irish Member of Parliament with conduct similar in substance to that which the paragraph describes.—The Irish Member so alluded to was Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq., Member of Parliament for the county of Tipperary; and Mr. Hill states the charge, to the best of his belief, to have been substantially as follows:—'That Mr. Sheil made communications respecting the Irish Coercion Bill to persons connected with the Government and others, with the intention thereby of promoting the passing of the Coercion Bill, and having a direct tendency to produce that effect, whilst his speeches and votes, in the House were directed to the defeat of the Coercion Bill.'

"Such was the substance of the allegation into which your Committee proceeded to inquire. Two witnesses were called before them at the suggestion of Mr. Hill, and others were about to be examined, when Mr. Hill himself finding the testimony already heard very different from what he had expected, freely and spontaneously made the following communication to the Committee:—That he had come to the conviction that his charge against Mr. Sheil, of having directly or indirectly communicated or intended to communicate to the Government any private opinions in opposition to those which he expressed in the House of Commons, had no foundation in fact; that such charge was not merely incapable of formal proof, but was, in his present sincere belief totally and absolutely unfounded; that he had originally been induced to make mention of it in a hasty and unpremeditated speech under a firm persuasion that he had received it on undeniable evidence; but that being now satisfied of the mistake into which he had fallen, and convinced that the charge was wholly untrue he came forward to express his deep and unfeigned sorrow for having ever contributed to give it circulation. Mr. Hill added that if there were any way consistent with honour by which he could make reparation to Mr. Sheil, he should deem no sacrifice too great to heal the wound which his erroneous statement had inflicted. It is with the highest gratification that your Committee find themselves enabled thus to exonerate an accused Member of Parliament from imputations alike painful and undeserved. The voluntary avowal of an erroneous statement on the part of Mr. Hill, puts it now in their power to pronounce a decided opinion, and to close the present inquiry. Neither of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee deposed to any facts calculated to bear out the allegation against Mr. Sheil; nor did their testimony, go to impeach his character and honour in any way or as to any matter whatever. The Committee have no hesitation in declaring their deliberate conviction that the innocence of Mr. Sheil, in respect of the whole matter of complaint referred to their investigation, is entire and unquestionable Your Committee feel bound at the same time to express their full confidence in Mr. Hill's declaration, that the statement impeaching Mr. Sheil's character was made by him at Hull, under a sincere, though mistaken, persuasion of its accuracy. They derive this confidence as well from the tone of generous regret which characterised his communication at the close of their proceedings, as from the candid admissions and the evident anxiety to avoid all exaggeration and mis-statement, which they have observed throughout his testimony, as delivered in their presence."

After the clerk had finished the perusal of the report, there was a loud call for Lord Althorp.

Lord ALTHORP presumed that he was called on to rise in defence of what he had stated, in consequence of the report which had just been presented to that House. In the contents of that Report he was sure the House would rejoice, and no Member more so than himself. Indeed, with reference to the charge which had come under the consideration of the Committee, which was, that the Hon'ble Member for Tipperary had made communications to his Majesty's Government, during the discussions on the Coercion Bill, favourable to that measure, he had in the first instance repudiated it.—(Hear.) The charge, which he had repeated, was a distinct one, that the Hon'ble Member had used language out of the House, in reference to the Coercion Bill very different to that which he had held in the House He then said, he stated that on the authority of a person on whose veracity he placed the strongest reliance, and he said that he believed, or rather had reason to believe (these were the words he used), that the Learned Member had used such language. After what had taken place, he felt it was now due from him to the House to state, frankly and openly, why it was that, in answer to the question put by the Learned Gentleman opposite, he had not strictly confined himself to the question, but had made the statement to which he referred.—(Hear) He had seen in the public papers many very strong attacks on the Hon. Member for Hull, in consequence of the speech which he made He was quite sure that the question which was put to him was put with a view of following up these attacks; and had he stopped in answering merely the question that had been put to him, it would have been taken as an entire repudiation; he would have been considered as making a statement contrary to what he had reason to believe, and he should thereby have supported and encouraged the attack on the Learned Member for Hull.—(Hear.) He believed, at the time he made the declaration, and on subsequent consideration he still believed, that in so doing he had acted imprudently as a man, and still more imprudently as a Minister.—(Hear, hear.) He possibly might have acted more wisely if he had refrained from the statement. But he had explained the feeling by which he was actuated in coming forward, and he would rather be found fault with for doing too much than too little.—(Hear.) It was true that he had acted imprudently as a Minister, but he was compelled to put his character as a Minister in competition with his character as a man of honour and a gentleman; and how could he but prefer the latter? —(Loud cheers.) He was now called on to state his opinion after hearing the Report.—(Hear, hear) He did not wish to say anything disparaging to any man, when he said any Member in that House might very readily, in loose conversation, express sentiments somewhat different to those which he uttered within doors.—(Hear, hear.) If the Learned Gentleman asserted distinctly that he had not done so, he was bound to believe that assertion. At present, the case stood thus—the person who had given the information was one on whose veracity he could place, the fullest reliance, but he might have been mistaken. If the Learned Gentleman would state to him that it was perfectly untrue that he had used language of that description, he would not only say that he fully believed the Learned Member's statement, but he would apologise to him in any way in which a gentleman could apologise to another —(Hear, hear.) He would take this opportunity of saying, what he should have stated to the Committee, had it not suddenly ceased its sitting, Having on the former occasion stated that more than one Irish Member had made similar communications to Members of his Majesty's Government, he (Lord Althorp) conceived it to be his duty to communicate with his informant, and he had now to acquaint the House, that though his words on that occasion were literally borne out by his information, the impression which it produced on his mind, and which he might have produced in consequence upon the House, was not borne out.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL did not think the Learned Gentleman was called on to make any such declaration; and he would tell the Noble Lord, and those who sat with him, why not. It was in answer to the Noble Lord that his Learned Friend made at the time a solemn declaration that the charge was untrue. That declaration was in answer to the charge of the Noble Lord, and to the full extent of that charge The Noble Lord was called on to retract or to modify that part of the charge. He declined to retract any part of it. His Learned Friend had denied it, and yet the Noble Lord called on him to confirm that denial by another He could not confirm it for greater confirmation was impossible.—(Hear, hear.) He would submit to the Noble Lord that he had no right whatever to call on his Learned Friend, and if he did not suggest to the Noble Lord what he thought was due from him, it was because he would rather leave it to his own feelings to do what he thought fit.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord ALTHORP.—Certainly if he was to understand that the solemn denial of the Learned Member was made to his statement, he would not disbelieve such a denial; and he would say as he said before, that he felt himself bound to apologise to the Learned Member in the most ample manner for the statement which he had made.(—Loud cries of hear.)

Mr. COBBETT said that the original accusation appeared to him to cast a stain on the whole body of the Irish Members. He rose to express his great joy that the stain had been wiped off by the Committee in such a manner. He would not say any thing of the Noble Lord's conduct; but he would say that, as far as he could judge of it, it was just what might have been expected from him.—(Hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. O'DWYER complained that there had not been sufficient readiness shown to make reparation for the injustice done to his Learned Friend The Hon Member proceeded with much warmth to inveigh against the conduct of the Government, and said he was sure this charge was brought not merely to prostrate him, but to crush the party to which he belonged.

The SPEAKER called the Hon. Member to order.

Mr. O'DWYER intimated his submission to the Speaker's suggestion, but proceeded to declare that the whole party with whom he acted were the objects of attack.

Colonel LEITH HAY was highly gratified at the report of the Committee, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Learned Gentleman was, in his opinion, completely exonerated from the charges brought against him.—(Hear.) What he stated the other evening had been told to fifty Members at least; but he believed it was unfounded, and regretted what he had said.—(Loud calls were made for Mr. Sheil)

Mr. SHEIL, after some hesitation, said it must be evident to all who heard the report read that he must feel himself completely exonerated from one part of the charge. The Learned Member for Hull declared that he fell not only that the charge was not proved, but that it was totally destitute of foundation. That Learned Gentleman, upon their meeting, turned to him (Mr. Sheil) with some emotion, and desired that he would forgive him. He (Mr. S.), entertaining no feelings of resentment, for they never found residence in his bosom, said at once that he forgave him, though he made a most serious charge against him out of doors, endeavoured to establish it in the House, and failed. With respect to the call made upon him by the Noble Lord to disclaim the utterance of opinions in private conversation different from those he expressed in the House, the Committee would do him the justice to admit that he courted, that he requested, investigation upon this point. Notwithstanding the solemnity with which he was warned by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Stanley)—his fearful bodings of what might follow—though placed on the verge of a precipice, he still was undismayed, and dared to court inquiry. This demand of investigation was not limited to the allegations of the Member for Hull. The perfidy which had been charged so loudly, and which had so long as a charge circulated to the injury of the innocent—the perfidy of the transaction rested with the person who had made the communication to his Majesty's Government. If the Noble Lord had given up the name of that person he would have done rightly, and this painful inquiry, and the abuse of the mind of the House and of the public, would have been spared. The Noble Lord, however, had given currency in his own name to the slander. It was not the power of the instrument, but the power of the hand by which it had been hurled, that had done the mischief. The Noble Lord had given the weight of his character to the charge. He acquitted the Noble Lord of intending to do what was wrong, or to give any unfair preponderance to the charge. He was convinced the Noble Lord was incapable of such conduct, but he had undoubtedly gone the length of pledging himself that more than one Irish Member had been guilty of the conduct which had been imputed to him (Mr Sheil.) The Noble Lord had also originated a remark upon the sacrifice of private character involved in the conduct he had sligmatised. He wished to pass delicately over that part of the observations of the Noble Lord; but there could be no doubt that he had adopted the slanderous imputations by the tone of his remarks. At this part of the charge of the Noble Lord he (Mr, Sheil) called upon him to state whether he (Mr. Sheil) was one of the Members referred to, and he received an answer in the affirmative. Now he admitted that he had said that the state of Ireland was such, that there was so much crime, and so much incendiarism, that something ought to be done.—(Hear.) When he so said, however, he had also observed that, in his opinion, the suggestions of the Queen's County Committee, if carried into execution, would be enough for the purposes of tranquillisation,—(Hear.) He had said this out of the House—he thought he had said it in the House. If then he had said as much as this at Brookes's or the Athenæum, or at any other club-house, would it warrant, upon the testimony of club-house witnesses, the heavy accusation brought against him of having declared himself in favour of the Coercion Bill?—(Hear) If before the Committee he had been called upon to defend himself against that charge, he should have been prepared to show that upon the very occasion upon which he had so declared his opinion upon the state of Ireland, he had, spoken in terms of strong condemnation of the coercion bill. He might be permitted to name the Hon Member for Edinburgh (Mr. Abercromby) as the gentleman who was prepared to state to the committee the true nature and circumstances of the conversation. He would have stated that he (Mr. Sheil), having been invited by that Learned Gentleman to deliver his sentiments upon the state of Ireland, in a conversation at a club-house, had freely done so, but he had said nothing of the kind imputed to him by the Noble Lord. He should also have produced his friends, those who had known him in his domestic relations of life: to whom the habits of his mind and all the secrets of his heart were known. They would have disproved the charge of perfidy which was laid against him. He should have been prepared with this and other evidence to disprove, both directly and indirectly, any serious charge against him; but he could scarcely have expected to meet, as the only charge, the sweepings of clubs by ministerial agents, the rakings of after-dinner conversations at convivial meetings or in social assemblies, where a loose was given to the tongue without the thought of responsibility attaching to what was said.—(Hear.) He should like to know which of his Majesty's Ministers would like to be judged in that way. Had they never said aught in private they would not like to have produced against them in the form of public accusation?—(Cheers.) But he stood there to defend, not to accuse. The heart should be a man's defence, not his professions. The Noble Lord had stated that if he (Mr. Sheil) would state that he had not done those things which had been imputed to him he should feel bound to believe him. He accepted the Noble Lord's apology and his invitation at the same time; and he did solemnly declare that he was not guilty of any of the charges that had been made against him.—(Cheers.) He had been led to make these observations against his original intention. After all that had been said and circulated upon this subject, the materials that had been furnished to the newspapers for months past to wound and slander a reputation dear to him, not on his own account merely, but on account of others, who were dearer to him than his own life, and to whom his reputation was more dear than their existence, he had found it impossible to remain silent.—(Cheers.) He had done. He accepted the apology of the Noble Lord, and if on his deathbed, at that moment about to appear in the presence of his God, he would fearlessly protest that he was not guilty.—(Loud and long continued cheers.)

Mr. ABERCROMBY (having been called upon by the Learned Member), would merely trespass on the House to state the particulars of the conversation which had passed. A few days ago the Learned Gentleman had reminded him of a conversation they had held upon the state of Ireland during the debates on the Coercion Bill He (Mr. A.) told him that he recollected having held such a conversation, but could not call to mind the particulars. But although he could not recollect what the details of that conversation were, neither could he recollect any one opinion coming from the mouth of the Learned Gentleman inconsistent with the opinions that he had heard him express publicly in that House.—(Cheers)

LONDON.—NOVEMBER 30.

Captain Mudge, in the course of the survey of the north-west coast of Ireland, has had an opportunity of investigating a singular structure, found sixteen feet below the surface of a bog near Donegal. It appears to have been a small dwelling-house, rudely framed of oak, and, from the antiseptic qualities of the bog, is in perfect preservation. A plan, elevation, and a minute description of this highly interesting discovery have been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. Though this building is on a small scale, composed of homely materials, and placed in a less refined region than Pompeii, its disinterment brings us immediately to the manners and customs of the Irish fifteen or more centuries ago.—(Dublin Journal.)

The following are particulars relative to a fossil ship discovered recently embedded in the earth at New Ramsey:—The earth being removed, the shape and form of the vessel, by measurement, is found to be in length 54 feet, and in width 24 feet, clinker built, and trunnel fastened, having had only one mast, and built after the manner of the Grecian vessels. Several skulls of horned animals have been found, supposed to be of the antelope with various bones both of the brute and human species. Several pieces of rope, still retaining the smell of tar, have been found; from the length of time the vessel must have been sunk, this fact seems almost incredible. Many of the timbers are solid, and when cut with a saw appear as firm as newly used wood. Curiosity is so greatly excited, that persons are daily flocking from all parts to inspect the vessel. A correspondent, in tracing a very ancient chronological account of events which have occurred in the neighbourhood, discovered the following, written in old English:—"In the month of October, in the reign of King Henry the Third. dated 1250, the sea flowing twice without ebbe, made so horrible a noyse, that it was heard a great way into the land. Besides this, in a darke night, the sea seemed to be on a light fire, and the waves to fight one with another, so that the mariners were not able to save their shippes; and to omitte to speake to each other, in one haven called Hureburne, besides small vessels, three noble and famous shippes were swallowed up of the waves. And at Winchelsea, besides cottages for salte, and fishermen's houses, bridges, and milles, above 300 houses in that towne, with certain churches, through the violent rising of the sea were drowned."—This possibly may allude to the time when the small vessel now found was embedded, as the sewer where she was discovered was formerly, and is to this day called the Haven.—(Kentish Gazette.)

DECEMBER 30

The following curious statistical table appears in the Edinburgh papers relative to that city:—"Edinburgh has neither shipping, commerce, nor manufactures, with the single exception of shawl weaving, for which she is unrivalled. Population, 187,000; 1 Palace; 1 University; 2 Theatres; 1,084 Squares, Streets, Crescents, Places, etc.; 60 Churches, Chapels, etc.; 14 Banks; 48 Fire and Life Insurance Companies, and Agents for ditto; 354 Public Buildings, Offices, Institutions, Societies of various kinds: 122 Mails and Stage Coaches arrive and depart daily; 342 Carriers from Edinburgh to various places; 7 London Steam Ships; 100 Hackney Coaches; 216 Advocates; 600 Writers of the Signet; 340 Solicitors and Writers; 100 Accountants; 300 Physicians, Surgeons, and Dentists; 80 Chemists; Druggists, and Veterinary Surgeons; 560 Teachers of various branches of educations; 500 Grocers; 470 Spirit Dealers, 170 Taverns and Eating Houses; 64 Livery Stables, including horse-hires and dealers; 200 Fleshers; 270 Bakers; 350 Tailors; 360 Shoemakers; 150 House Painters; 360 Booksellers, Bookbinders, Stationers, Engravers; 17 Pawnbrokers.—(Atlas.)

In the *Royal Calendar* for 1834, published within the last few days, a compilation very remarkable for accuracy in all its branches, we find, at the conclusion of the list of Marquisses, "1833—September—Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, etc." *What does this mean?* The date of the new creation is specified as far as the month, though the day is omitted, and the insertion in other respects bears every appearance of authenticity; yet unless we are very much mistaken, this addition to the honours of Earl Fitzwilliam *that was*, has not been notified in the usual channel—through the *Gazette*.—The extreme accuracy of the publication in question, the quarters from which the information contained in it are (all but)—known to emanate, and the very high character it has always borne, makes it more than unlikely that this should be a mere inaccuracy upon the part of the publishers of the work. They would not, of a surety, have inserted a new creation of this kind unless upon the "best possible authority:" and the "best possible authority" must feel, we should imagine, rather awkward at his present position.—(John Bull.)

A Sub-Lieutenant of the Russian navy, named Pachtussof, whose expedition has been alluded to, has just returned from exploring the Eastern cost of Nova Zembla. He set out in a vessel freighted by the commercial house of Brandt, at Archangel, in August 1832, with five men. In the following month he was blocked up by the ice, in a bay, to the south-east of Nova Zembla, where he was forced to pass the winter, in a hut, constructed by himself. In May, 1833, he made an excursion by land, to explore the coast, along the strait of Waigaz. He was there overtaken by a terrific hurricane and fall of snow. To prevent suffocation, he states that he was obliged to

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remain *three days flat on his face on the snow*; fortunately he was wrapped up in thick furs. It was not until the 23d of July, that his bark could leave the bay, where he had remained ten months. He then explored the Eastern coast, and he returned to Archangel on the 29th ult.

JANUARY 31.

A Parliamentary return gives the number of illegitimate children born in each county of England in 1830, and the proportion it bears to that of the legitimate births. It partakes, we suspect, of the inaccuracy which attaches to the parochial registers of all kinds. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that, according to the return, Middlesex, including London, is, except Surrey, the most virtuous county in England,—the bastards being to the legitimates only as 1 to 38, while among the pastoral Welshmen, in the abodes to rural innocence, the immorality is five times as great, being for Radnor 1 in 7, for Pembroke 1 in 8. and for Glamorgan 1 in 10! Middlesex, including London, has but 905, while Lancashire has 2,930. All England has 1 bastard for 20 legitimates, all Wales 1 for 13; and the two countries 1 for 19. The highest proportions are, we suspect, much nearer the truth than the lowest. In all France the illegitimate are to the legitimate births as 1 to 12; and in England the proportion is perhaps nearly the same.—(Scotsman.)

FEBRUARY 4.

The legislative subjects of the pending session will test the real character of the reformed House of Commons, and their determination will prove how far the Hereditary Peerage can conform to the spirit of the times. We anxiously await the issue of this critical demonstration, sincerely believing that the Constitution is about to undergo an ordeal which will reveal how long the Tory Aristocracy can dwell with a popular representation. The questions of church reform —elective municipal institutions—rigid economy of the public expenditure—and numerous important standing notices on the order books of the House of Commons, will speedily ascertain the relative strength of the Liberals and the Tories in the two Houses of Parliament. The foreign policy of the Government also will be questioned by the Conservatives, to whom our intimate alliance with France, and our support of the liberal parties in Belgium, Portugal, and Spain, are "gall and wormwood." (Chronicle.)

FEBRUARY 10.

The old but sure method of tracing the perpetrators of any crime by means of blood-hounds was a short time since revived with great success in Oxfordshire. The Duke of Marlborough has, in addition to the famous Blenheim spaniel, retained unimpared that breed. The Duke's steward, who has the care of these animals, had recourse to this plan at a fire which took place at Mr. Raingley's of Woodstock, one of the Duke's tenants. The steward was one of the first on the spot, and observed some fresh footsteps. he therefore marked their direction, and his hound was no sooner put on them than he opened his deep-toned note, and traced, with wonderful exactness, every winding attempt to delude his eager pursuit, until he reached a previously notorious cottage. The door was opened, but no man found; however, the insatiable pursuer was not to be thus deluded, for, again rushing out in the direction of the fire, he soon seized one of a group going to assist, and one the most lavish in abuse of the incendiary. The man was thunderstruck at his discovery, and soon confessed that he was the perpetrator.—(Norfolk Chronicle.)

At the installation of the Duke of Wellington on Friday, there were present (besides the University authorities,)the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Eldon, and some other distinguished persons invited by his Grace. The Duke pronounced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. It was classical in style, and in substance eloquent. He alluded with much felicity to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him its Degree of Law in company with the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious train—and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he was now invested. (Standard.)

The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of three months ending 5th February:—Liabilities: Circulation, £19,146,000; Deposits, £14,086,000; total £33,232,000. Assets: Securities, £33,992,000; Bullion, £9,954,000; total £33,946,000.—(Times.)

Lord Brudenell, we hear, was at the mess-table on Tuesday evening, when he received, to him, the disastrous intelligence. To the last minute labouring under some strange hallucination, and propped up in his erroneous notions by a few gadding and, of course, giddy friends, so far from anticipating any result that would compromise his own security or station, he looked upon it as certain that Capt. Wathen would be either cashiered or in some degree degraded in the service. How astonished he must have been, then, on Tuesday! *On dit*, that immediately after he rose from the table, saying he had to call upon the General, and suddenly took his departure. The regiment was to have been out early next morning, but in the course of a couple of hours it was intimated that the review or exercise would not take place. Soon after this, it was known that an express was, even at that late hour at night, about to proceed to Fermoy for Major Courtney Phillipps, second Major of the regiment (Sir W. Scott, first Major, being in England). These were very mysterious matters and movements, but they soon received a very significant solution, by an order being issued for the officers of the 15th Hussars to assemble in the morning, to hear the finding and sentence in the case of Capt. Wathen. Accordingly, so early as half-past seven yesterday, all the officers being assembled, Col. Turner, A. A. General, read the sentence and finding, and the King's pleasure thereon. Lord Brudenell himself had left town at twelve the night before for Fermoy, on his way to Dublin, and thence to England. His Lordship rode, though the night was excessively inclement. Lady Brudenell had left for England in the *Victory* steamer, which sailed hence for Bristol on Tuesday. The lady of Sir Walter Scott also went in the same vessel.—*(Cork Reporter.)*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the President of the United States, delivered on the 2d inst., has been received this morning by express from Ramsgate—the *Columbia* bound from New York to Bremen, having touched at that port. Only one copy of it has been received, in a journal of the 4th, and from its length, we are unable to give more than an outline of its contents. It states, that the question of the North Eastern Boundary was not yet settled with Great Britain, but the negotiation promised a satisfactory result. It complains that delays had taken place in the payment on the part of France of the first instalment of the sum agreed to be paid to the States by the Convention of July 4, 1831, and that certain documents which France had engaged to furnish in order to guide the commissioners for claims in their decisions were hitherto withheld; these circumstances were considered of sufficient importance to justify the President in sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris. He states that Spain had at length assented to the justice of indemnifying American citizens for losses by that Government, and recommends that the tonnage duty of 5 per cent, per ton paid by Spanish vessels entering American ports should be repealed. As, however, discriminating duties continue to be levied in Cuba and Porto Rico upon American vessels, he proposes that counteracting duties should be levied in the States upon vessels from those islands, until the remonstrances made on that subject in Spain should have been complied with. He recommends to the special consideration of Congress a reform of the Consular System, and states that the receipts of the Treasury during the year will be above 32,000,000 dollars; that the customs will yield above 28,000,000 dollars, and the public lands 3,000,000 dollars. That as the whole expenditure, including 2,572,240 dollars on account of the public debt, will not exceed 25,000,000 dollars, there will be a large surplus, which will probably enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off the remaining portion of the exchanged 4½ per cent. Stock, thus reducing the whole national debt both funded and unfunded to the sum of 4,760,082 dollars; a sum which will doubtless be altogether extinguished in the coming year. He justifies the removal of the Government deposits from the Bank, by stating that he had obtained positive proof that that institution had been attempting to influence the elections of public officers by means of its money; and that it is even at the present moment endeavouring, by acting on the distresses of some, and the fears of others, to produce a public panic, and ultimately to force Congress into a renewal of the Charter. These are the most important points of this document, which is even more than usually lengthy.—(*Globe, December* 30.)

PUBLIC PRESENTS.

The following message from President Jackson to Congress respecting presents from foreign Powers, was presented on the 6th January. It is characteristic:—"By a letter recently received from James R. Leib, Consul of the United States at Tangier, it appears that that officer has been induced to receive from the Emperor of Morocco a present of a lion and two horses, which he holds as belonging to the United States. There being no funds at the disposal of the Executive applicable to the objects stated by Mr. Leib, I submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress, for such direction as in their wisdom may seem proper. I have directed instructions to be given to all our Ministers and agents abroad requiring that, in future, unless previously authorised by Congress, they will not, under any circumstances, accept presents of any description from any foreign State. I deem it proper on this occasion to invite the attention of Congress to the presents which have heretofore been made to our public officers, and which have been deposited, under the orders of the Government, in the Department of State. These articles are altogether useless to the Government, and the care and the preservation of them in the Department of State are attended with considerable inconvenience. That provision of the Constitution which forbids any officer, without the consent of Congress, to accept any present from any foreign Power, may be considered as having been satisfied by the surrender of the articles to the Government, and they might now be disposed of by Congress to those for whom they were originally intended, or to their heirs, which obvious propriety in both cases and in the latter would be received as grateful memorials of the character of the parent. As under the positive order now given similar presents cannot hereafter be received, even for the purpose of being placed at the disposal of the Government, I recommend to Congress to authorize by law that the articles already in the Department of State shall be delivered to the presons to whom they were originally presented, if living, and to the heirs of such as may have died."—The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. —*Post, Jan.* 29.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

We have all the various rumours of reductions in the military departments afloat again, but in a more consistent form than they have hitherto assumed, since a portion of the Government press repeats them for the purpose of explaining and defending them. Upon the question of economy we shall never attempt to raise a difficulty, providing the saving to be effected shall be really advantageous to the country. That the army or the navy might suffer hardships from reductions would not operate with us as a reason for obstructing the progress of a wise and far-sighted economy; but we are old enough to remember the "economy" of the Whigs at the commencement of the present century. Recollecting as we do the ill-advised and improvident rashness with which they cramped and contracted every branch of service, and the ruinous sacrifices which that parsimony afterwards occasioned, we may fairly own that we do not think the Whig party sufficiently acquainted with the wants of the public service to be well qualified to reform or change its details. They proceed, so far as we have observed, upon an assumption that no office can be necessary in which there is not a great deal to do; and finding that in all the departments the *sous chefs* are the hard-working men, the Whigs are getting rid of the *chefs*. Thus we learn that the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General of the Army, and the Master-General of the Ordnance, are to be forthwith discontinued; and a system of management introduced into those offices which will place the duty in the hands of subordinate officers. These officers are, of course, to be responsible to somebody,—in the two former cases, probably to the Commander-in-Chief—in the latter, we suppose to the Treasury; and in either of the supposed instances, we should have what it has always hitherto been the policy of the British state to avoid:—it would be a recurrence to that system of impossible responsibility which substitutes a nominal for a real check upon the conduct of the public servants; for it would burden the Horse Guards or the Treasury with more *surveillance* than either could efficiently exert, intrust a vast amount of intricate business to the care of men without any known public character. Nothing can be farther from our intention than to insinuate the least hint against any of the subordinate members of the public officers of which we have spoken. We believe them, and with sufficient reason, to be eminently able and trustworthy; but they are neither singly nor collectively persons who the public would be content to intrust with the management of the million and a half which Parliament annually votes for the service of the Ordnance, nor to whom all the intricate management of the Army would be willingly confided. The public desire that each department of their affairs should have at its head some man of well-known public character—some responsible individual, whose talents or achievements have acquired for him that "name and fame" which are valuable pledges for honorable and upright conduct. It was not because the public believed that the Duke of Wellington or Sir James Kempt know any thing of artillery that they were satisfied to see those officers at the head of the Ordnance; but because the public were well aware that under such men, mismanagement and corruption in that branch were sufficiently provided against. For this security, and not from any actual amount of "work done," the people were content to pay the Master-General £4,000 a-year, knowing very well how much cheaper it was to pay this annuity than to trust to the chance of a sub-division of trusts amongst a variety of unknown persons exposed as such persons would be to all the temptations which beset power when it is placed in obscure hands. Any thing which tends to deprive the public of that security to which we have adverted—the warrant afforded by high rank and distinguished character, for the due administration of the public business—or which operates to condense in one office, or the hands of one man, more duty than can be minutely and promptly superintended, can only have the effect of producing, first confusion, then neglect, and, lastly, gross corruption. But it does not necessarily follow that the guarantees which we required on the behalf of the public may not be obtained at a much cheaper rate than that at which they have hitherto been afforded. We are, on the contrary, very much disposed to reprobate that system which has been but too prevalent in our Government, of paying for every thing "*à poids d'or*," and of increasing the amount of salary in proportion to the trust and honour of the office. There is we think, an excellent opportunity for reforming this indefensible abuse—by the same process which shall avoid the other evil of leaving great departments without sufficient control. For this purpose we should propose that the principle should be established, so far as the military departments are concerned that they should be placed in the charge of general officers of suitable grades who should receive the same pay whilst in office, as they would have if they were employed in command of a home district. By such an arrangement the services of an officer would be secured for the difference between his half and his full pay; and we presume that there could be no hardship entailed upon any party, whilst the public would be in every respect a gainer by the bargain. The pay of a general officer in employment is an object of eager competition in the service, and daily induces men, after a long life of toil and danger, to seek for new perils in distant and unhealthy climates; and we may fairly assume that it is equally a reward for the execution of the duties of a public office, and this the rather, because such offices invariably afford a certain patronage and rank in society which mere military command never gives. If therefore, we had any influence with the Whigs, we should say to them —Keep your Master-General of the Ordnance, but pay him as a Lieutenant-General in command of a district; and retain by all means your Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, but pay them as Major-Generals in activity. If savings be necessary, and we believe that they are imperatively demanded, reduce "ornamental people," cut off Aides-de-camp, particularly those who abound in the Vice-Regal Staff of Ireland, get rid of Colonels of Regiment, consolidate the cavalry into large bodies, and, having done so, look for no farther saving from the army until the circumstances of the country may enable you to reduce its mount.—*United Service Gazette, December* 30.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

A libel case was tried this morning in the Court of Kings's Bench. The indictment was instituted at the instance of the Earl and Countess Cornwallis, charging Richard Montprivat with publishing several libels reflecting upon the honour and chastily of her Ladyship. The Learned Counsel at considerable length went into the early history of her Ladyship, whose maiden name was Laura Hayes, up to the period of her marriage with the Noble Earl. The defendant had married a sister of her Ladyship's, named Caroline Hayes, and, being in indifferent circumstances, her Ladyship was in the habit of allowing them about £50 a-year. The defendant, however, doubtless with a view of obtaining more money was the means of circulating reports highly prejudicial to her honour. Those attacks were first made before the marriage between Lord C. and Miss L. Hayes, and they seemed to have been circulated in order to prevent the anticipated marriage, but they had not the desired effect. They were continued still stronger after the marriage, and after the defendant's first wife was dead, and when, in consequence of his marrying another sister of her Ladyship, it was deemed necessary to have no further communication with him. The Jury would perceive what were the defendant's motives in writing the letters in question in which the grossest calumnies were aimed at the character of this Noble Lady—a Lady of the strictest honour, who was greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of her friendship—who possessed the most humane and charitable disposition, and who now, because the defendant had married his first wife's sister, chose to attack her honour and virtue. The Learned Counsel then read the letters and documents. They were addressed to different persons—to Lord Cornwallis, to Lady Jemima Martin, and to Cash Johnson, Esq., of the post-office. They spoke of rumours being afloat of Lord Cornwallis's improper intimacy with Laura Hayes previous to their marriage, of her having been before then in keeping by a gentleman, by whom she had a child, etc. They stated that her Ladyship had grossly ill-used him (the defendant), and that unless she did him common justice, and also unless Lord Cornwallis would take some steps, he should publish a complete statement of all the circumstances, and forward copies to the Queen, to the other members of the Royal Family, to the Marquis of Westminster, and to several other eminent persons, as well as to all those who knew the Countess. The libels reached down to 1832.—Mr. Edward More examined by Mr. Sergeant Adams. I am a clergyman, living at Norwood. I know the defendant; I have had letters from him. The letters and documents, read by Sir James Scarlett, were stated by the witness to be in the defendant's handwriting.—Cross-examined by defendant: I never saw you write, but have received letters from you, about which I have spoken to you afterwards.—Defendant: Were you not employed to get back a daughter of mine for me?—Witness: Why, that is a very curious question, and I don't know what it has to do with this case,—The Lord Chief Justice said, that question had nothing to do with this inquiry.—The defendant said it would show the aggravation he had received.—Witness (in answer to a question by defendant:) I don't know that Lady Cornwallis ever said she had a daughter named Maria.—The Lord Chief Justice said, that had nothing to do with the case.—The defendant said it had been asserted that he had sold his child Maria to the Opera-house people.—His Lordship said it could not be received at this stage of the proceedings. The only evidence he could receive was, that the defendant did not publish the letters, or that he published them in some privileged manner.—Mrs. Elizabeth Welsh stated, that she lived at Southall, and knew the family of Hayes. Miss Laura Hayes is now Lady Cornwallis; Miss Caroline Hayes married a person named Montprivat (the defendant), but witness did not know him, Miss Caroline died some years ago, and her sister Julia married the same person. Witness had never seen Montprivat.—Cross-examined: Witness acted as agent for Lady Cornwallis.—Defendant: Did she ever write to you that I had been a paramour to my own wife?—The Lord Chief Justice held that to be an improper question.—By Sir J. Scarlett: Was he agent to her Ladyship in paying money to her sisters before and since her Ladyship's marriage.—The defendant addressed the Court at some length, contending that Lady Cornwallis had grossly ill-used him; and he said it was strange, if any thing he had done had been improper, that no proceedings were taken until several years had elapsed. He had offered to give up his authors, and they were the persons who ought to be proceeded against; for all that he had done was to request Lord Cornwallis, and the other friends of the Lady, to take some steps to clear the character of her Ladyship from the aspersions that were rumoured against her.—The Lord Chief Justice having summed up, the Jury immediately found the defendant guilty.—[*Sun, February*, 10.)

PROVISIONS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is of special remark and observation that since the harvest of 1832 the prices of grain in France have been gradually falling, while during the same period the money wages of labour have been gradually rising, and are now grown to a point, that if the matter were carefully inquired into, we believe it would be found that the average money wages of agricultural labour in France are somewhat higher than in Great Britain; that the average money wages of meckanical and manufacturing labour are nearly, and perhaps quite, as high as in Great Britain; and if after this we take Ireland into the account, we believe it will be found that the average money wages of all kinds of labour in France, are pretty considerably higher than in the United Kingdom; and if all this be so, then, from the lower prices of food, and generally of the necessaries and conveniences of life, it clearly results that the real

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wages of labour in France are very considerably higher than in the United Kingdom. The produce of the French taxes on consumable commodities has during the last year increased very considerably, and all the French authorities ascribe this increase to the late abundant harvests and the reduced price of corn; and, indeed, it should seem to be a plain common-sense-like proposition, that the less a man is taxed in the price of his food, the more he can afford to be taxed by the Government; and then comes this further consideration, that a great part of the expenditure of every Government is in usual and necessary commodities, and consequently the lower the prices of these commodities, the less will be the Government expenditure. The same cause is therefore productive of a double benefit, and while the Government expenditure is absolutely diminished, the ability of the people to pay is absolutely increased. The French authorities are at all times most anxious for low prices of provisions; they rightly consider that every rise in the price of food, from whatever cause proceeding, is a tax on the wages of labour; and that the lower the price of food the higher will be the real wages of labour, and the higher the price of food the lower the real wages of labour —(*Times, Jan.* 31.)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(From Cobbett's Register.)

It was my intention to insert in this week's *Register*, the famous Message of the President of the United States; and to remark particularly on the very interesting *financial* part of it; and on that part where he speaks of the villanous manœuvres of the grinders of paper-money. Seeing him, however, in a fair way to blow the whole of the infernal machine to atoms, I shall defer the expressions of my joy on that account, or, at least, the detail of those expressions, in order to make some remarks upon the subject stated at the head of this article. My *writing-life* has been so long, and I have always seen so far before me, and have so constantly put upon paper predictions of what would take place, that, as events now come on, I seem to have very little to do but to re-state, and, most commonly, merely to re-print that which I have stated and printed before on the subject. This is precisely the case with regard to the subject before us. That which I wrote and printed in 1829, at and after the blunder-headed battle of Navarino, was then, in considerable part, *prophecy*; it is now *history*. My readers will remember my contemptuous observations on, and ludicrous description of, that expedition, quoting the old country sarcasm:

"Father and mother and I,
"What a stout and trusty band,
"Beat a poor little boy
"Till he couldn't go nor stand."

The villanous newspapers: I might call them *hellish*; for they *must* be of infernal birth: these prodigious monsters, nearly one and all, town and country, cried up the "*victory of Navarino*," as something "which would not suffer in comparison with the most brilliant naval achievements of England!" And, oh! their praises of the gallantry and skill of the *French*, and their Admiral! Their intolerable baseness in this respect; their praises of the French and their crowing over the poor Turk, the faithful friend of England for two hundred years, against these very French! It was enough to drive one to distraction as one read, reflecting that such words had dropped from the pens of Englishmen; and it required all the patience, all the forbearance, all the long-suffering, all the equanimity, all the cool and placid resignation, belonging to my character, to preserve to me any portion of my senses! By-and-by, it came out, that this "*brilliant*" and "*glorious achievement*" was an "*untoward event*." I did not, however, stop for this discovery: I said, at once, that it would lead, and that it must lead, either to a war with Russia—a resolute and desperate war; or to a base and cowardly abandonment, not only of the rights acquired, but of the character acquired for England, by our wise and brave forefathers. I read in the *Times* newspaper, that England, in 1828 and 1829, did "commit the baseness of leaving the Turkish Empire to the tender mercies of Nicholas, the Duke of Wellington being fairely over reached, as in 1831, she and France together, from similar mystification practised on the Whigs, barbarously deserted Poland. They now reap the fruits of the double crime. However, the design of Russia is palpable; and fixed we have reason to believe, is her resolve to execute it, judging by her known preparations." I believe it was to the tender mercies of the "magnanimous gentleman who was so much praised for having ordered, or approved of, the burning of about a thousand, women in child-birth, in his own city of Moscow, and to touch the hem of whose merciful garment the "ladies" of England galloped so many miles; I believe that it was he, and not Nicholas; but it is of very little consequence which of them it was: this very *Times* newspaper joined the rest in applauding the battle of Navarino, and in being delighted with the consequences of that battle. There will be a time to talk of Poland hereafter, perhaps; but what is *Poland* compared with *Turkey*? The monsters, who, chiefly through the instrumentality of the blaspheming Jews, have barbarously murdered, or doomed to the cruelest of slavery the unhappy Polanders, are objects of my execration; but their deeds there do not endanger the power of England but in a very indirect manner. In *Turkey* the autocrat comes at us at once; and we must strike, or *acknowledge that we dare not*: and then we come to the graceful point, at which I have a hundred and a thousand times said we should arrive at last. In the year 1823, when I proposed at a country meeting at Maidstone, to add to the petition a prayer, that there might be a "*just*" reduction of the interest of the debt; and when that petition, so added to, obtained for me, in the House of Commons, from persons who, being now in the House, I will not here name; when it obtained for me from that body every epithet and term descriptive of villany, two of those who so designated me having since cut their throats, or killed themselves in some way or another; when my reasonable and just proposition, which was adopted by the assembled county of Kent, with a minority of four voices, or at most seven; I, at that time, put it to the plain understandings of the people of Kent, what would be the situation of England if again called upon to go to war, or quietly submit to the curtailment of her power. I made use of these words: "The figure of eight and the noughts say to the King of England, you shall never go to war again while we are in existence. Then I put to them: Would you be content to see the French come and demand possession of Dover castle; then come up the Medway and take possession of Upnor castle, to say nothing of the dock-yards and the arsenals? No: so far from being *content* with this, your blood boils at having the questions put to you. Ask yourselves, then, how such aggressions are to be prevented, except by being prepared for war? And then, again, ask yourselves how the nation is to move one step in the way of preparing for war, with this mill-stone of debt about its neck?" Much about the time I am now speaking of, or soon afterwards, the man who is now the Lord High Chancellor said, in the House of Commons "that he *thanked God*, that the nation was bound to keep the peace in a bound of eight hundred millions!" There was quite enough besides this to make me, shudder at the idea of that man's possessing any political power in my country; but, if he had never uttered any thing else to have displeased me, that one sentence would have been sufficient. It argued (and it argued *conclusively*) that he was either wholly destitute of judgment, destitute of knowledge, or destitute of love of his country, and of all feeling for its honour and for its safety. Beyond all doubt it was one of the two former suppositions; but no matter which of the three, each equally disqualifying him for the possession of political power. What! rejoice, a man rejoice, that *his country is unable to go to war*: and that man a *statesman*, too; and that man now a servant of the King of England, and the keeper of his conscience with regard to high matters of state and government! It is very true that the nation is bound to keep the peace, in a bond of eight hundred million; but is this a thing to rejoice at, except by the bitterest enemies of England? It is very true that the bond exists; but it is so binding that the nation must lose its power, and be sunk in everlasting disgrace, rather than break the bond? No individual can bind himself to suffer death, whether from sword or from want. The loss of power to defend itself is death to a nation; therefore, to that point a nation cannot be bound. Upon the occasion of the petition from Kent, the same man said, that there could be "no such thing as a *just* reduction of the interest of the debt." Put the two assertions together, and state them thus: that it is a subject of joy that the nation is bound in a bound of eight hundred millions not to go to war; and that, the amount of this bond cannot be diminished." Put these two together: and then you have the assertion of the man who is now Lord Chancellor, that the nation can never go to war again, and that he is glad of it; and then you have, I think, a pretty sufficient reason for the Americans grasping the Floridas, and invading, and squatting down in the *Texes*; for the French invading Spain and disposing of her government at its pleasure; and for the conquest of Turkey by Russia. The *Times* newspaper says: If an enemy *believe* that we are afraid to strike, he will do so for us." Believe! He must be hard of belief, indeed, if he reject belief on the fact that we are bound to keep the peace in a bond of eight hundred millions, and when he is told so by the man who is Lord Chancellor." "*If* an enemy *believe* that we are afraid!" *Believe* it! Why, every nation knows it. Does this editor of the *Times* newspaper imagine, that my *Register* is not read in Russia, because it is not read by certain stupid men in England, who do not read, not because they think it contains falsehood, but because they are told it contains truth? It is absolutely impossible for any man regularly to read this *Register* without being *certain* that this kingdom cannot go to war without breaking the "*bond*;" and, the ears of the whole world have been dinned with the ten-thousand-times-repeated declarations of the Ministers and the Parliament, that they will not break that bond; Ministers, Parliaments, and three successive Kings, have declared that they would preserve what they call "national faith;" which is as much as to declare, that the nation shall never draw sword again, though an enemy capture the Isle of Wight, or come and demand possession of the Tower of London. In the meanwhile, what a figure do we exhibit in the eyes of the world! Here we are with a great naval force; a naval force costing more money than the navy of England cost, when England was at war with France, Spain, and Holland, all at the same time, having the American rebels to fight into the bargain. Here we are with an army of a hundred thousand men, helmeted, their breasts covered with brass-plates, their horses as big as elephants, each carrying half a ton of fat: we have foot, and horse grenadiers, light infantry, dragoons, lancers, horse guards, and all the "finest troops in the world:" improvement upon improvement in the dress, in the arms, in the discipline and manœuvres; the drum and trumpet's everlasting sound half stuns us unless we get away to the mountains of Scotland or Wales. And what is all this for? What is it for? I have asked that question a thousand times, and never yet got a satisfactory answer. Here we are with 170 *Admirals*, 1,684 *captains* of the navy, 110 of which admirals have been made since the peace, and 413 captains have been made since the peace. Here we are with about 200 generals, and 16,000 military officers of different descriptions. And here we are, with all these upon our hands, and not daring to pronounce the word war. What, then, is this navy and this army for? Why do they cost us *fourteen millions, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and eleven pounds a-year?* All appears to be naval and military, except that there is no *fight*: a *commander-in-chief with a levee like that of a king*; and a *staff*, like that of a sovereign prince at the head of his army: eternal paradings and musterings and reviewings and mountings of guards marchings and countermarchings, and shiftings of quarters, a "Major Sturgeon" at every corner of the street: footmen and grooms and porters and lackeys, with bits of round leather glued up to the sides of their hats, indicating the profession of their gallant masters; but not even a footman to pronounce the word war: military and naval academies: young gentlemen in troops to be the nation's defenders: epaulets at right angles and cocked-hats as fierce as the arrows of Death themselves: club-houses, and panes of glass costing five pounds a-piece and with waiters in silk stockings Trafalgar Squares. Wellington Places, Waterloo Places and Waterloo Bridges; Achilles, the conquering Achilles, stuck up, stark naked by the "ladies" of England, swinging back his shield, and holding his manacing fist up towards the bullet-proof windows. Temples and palaces decorated with standards won in the field and on the seas; galleries erected to exhibit them in; and a people creeping about, viewing the tights, listening to the rattling of the drum and the clamour of the trumpet, hearing that the Russians have taken possession of Turkey, and not daring to utter, even to one another, that terrific word, War. This is our real state: this is the figure that we are making in the eyes of the world; and this is the light in which we are viewed from one end to the other of that world. What, then, is to be the end of this? For he is mightily deceived who supposes that our humiliations are to end with the execution of the projects of Russia with regard to Turkey. I wrote a letter addressed to the "*Cobbittites*" some time after the battle of Navarino, in which the reader will see, that the present events are only mere fulfilment of what I then saw and predicted. Referring the reader to that letter, for a more full statement of my opinion as to those matters, the question that will now be put to me is this: *Would you then, if you were Prime Minister go to war?*" Yes, at once, or quit my place. At once and my fleet should negotiate the Russians out of Constantinople and all the Turkish territories; the Autocrat should hear England speak from the mouth of the cannon, and from no other mouth. "Why, the funds would be down to forty!" will exclaim some crucifying usurer. They might be down to *one*, if they would, but I would go to war. But how would I get the means? There are the thundering navy and army, ready made to my hand; and as for *money*, I should take that which now goes into the pockets of the usurers, and other tax-eating idlers. I might take, to be sure, the two hundred and thirteen pounds a-year that go into the pocket of the Rev. Thomas Penrose, who has had it for twenty-one years, for having been five months *Chargé d' Affaires* at Florence, having two church-livings in England all the while. I might take this, or else the deuce is in it, and let him live upon tithes: aye, and I would find out some civil list or dead weight that should supply four or five other millions for fighting the Russians. "Come, come," I should say, "I am driven to straits, and can keep no cats that don't catch mice." Away would go the picture-galleries, and gate-ways, and the panes of glass costing five pounds a piece, and the waiters in silk stockings, and the Horse Guards sweating under brass breast-plates; away would go the carriages in Hyde-park, the sweet-scented and ogling pensioners, and the footmen in white stockings, and with ropes hanging down from their shoulders; and away would go the mowers, with a good swarth of grass, up Regent-street, and round about the base of the monument of the lover of the darling Mother Clarke; and then the nation would begin to be in fighting order; and the Russian and the Prussian and the *Mynheer* and the *Parlez-vous*, and the damnable sly Yankee would all begin to get blows instead of long bits of writing, full of cant, of lies, and of *feelosofy*. In one word I would undertake to beat the Russian bear and repeal the malt-tax at the same time; and if I did not do both, I would agree to be the next annual victim for the Jews to crucify at Easter. Very well now; this is what you would do; but, *what do you think the Ministers will do?* Ah! That's a hard question: I can tell what it is likely that any body else would do; I can tell generally, pretty nearly, what a cause, or a set of causes, will produce, when the actors are any other men than the Ministers of England; but, when it comes to them, I can never venture beyond a *guess*. If there be three things which they can do in certain cases, and I could ascertain which was the most absurd of the three, I should have a strong leaning towards that; but, it would be so entirely uncertain after all, that if my life depended upon it; if I were put to death if I did not choose one, and if I did not hit upon the right, I should put the three into a bag, give them a shake, say my prayers, and pull one out. There is this much, however, of certainty, in this case: one of two things they must do: they must keep peace or go to war. If they choose the former, we shall be told that Turkey is *very little to us*; that it is a great way off; that the trade is something, to be sure, but that going to war for trade is purchasing trade very dearly; that besides, we can have "*free trade*" with Turkey still; that there is nothing like the "*reciprocity system*"; that we are now under the "*march of intellect*," and that the barbarous notions of shedding human blood for the sake of trade, or for the maintenance of power, ought to be banished from the mind; and that Messrs. Poulett Thomson and Spring Rice have "*tables*" to prove that we should *gain* instead of *lose* by the exchange of masters in Turkey; *tables* ruled with red ink upon paper with gilt edges, and as stiff as a board to be moved for by the "Noble Lord," and laid before the House as incontestable evidence of the wisdom of refraining from going to war for Turkey. Lastly, will come a statement of the dangers which war would inevitably produce to "PUBLIC CREDIT." Slap we are all knocked down into silence at once; silent submission to the wise decision is painted on every face; and away we start home, our mouths as full as ever of phrases about this "great empire. This will be the course, or something like the course, that the Ministers will pursue, if they determine on peace. But, *what will they do, if they go to war?* Why, they will make the devil of a splutter to begin with. They will protest more solemnly than ever in support of "*national faith*"; and they will do this at the very moment that they are adopting some measure to send out an inconvertible paper-money. Mr. Baring said, that they must do this before the second campaign, if ever they went to war again. I say that they must do it before the first campaign; or they must do as I would, deduct from the interest of the debt, money enough to carry on the war. This being the wise and just thing, it is about a thousand to one that they will not do it; and that, if they go to war, they will use a real, thorough-paced paper-money, a tenth part of the consequences of which no man can even guess at; but this much I can say, that, if it be really true that the Russians have actually taken possession of Constantinople and of the Turkish dominions, this country must go to war, or be sunk at once visibly sunk, in the scale of nations; and will then have verified that which I have so frequently foretold; namely, that the victories of the last war were purchased; that we had not paid the purchase-money; that other nations *would take them back*, one by one, and leave us still to pay the debt which we had contracted for the purpose of getting the victories. To this state we are come, and only just come to it: we shall go on from bad to worse, unless we resolve at once to get rid of the cause, that is to say, the Debt, which was contracted for the purpose of preventing those changes at home, which changes will be effected by the debt itself but in a manner much worse for those who urged on, the nation into a war.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The following lines appear in the *Times* on the "Marriage of Church and State." They display so much of the tempered polish of our old acquaintance "Tom Brown the Younger," that we have little doubt of being right in attributing them to his practised pen:—

MARRIAGE OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Diductosque jugo cogit AHENEO,—HORAT.

A pair whom, in Heaven and Nature's defiance,
Vain man brings together, in brazen alliance.

Said State to Church, one luckless hour,
"Come wed with me, oh nymph divine,
And thine shall be so rich a dower
As ne'er was giv'n to bride but mine.

'Stead of the humble maid thou wast,
In days of Christian innocence,
When pray'rs, God wot, but little cost,
And souls were saved at small expense;

Thou now shalt dwell in gorgeous dome,
For dame so grand and godly fitted;
And there, to some few souls *at home*,
Vote all those d—d who're not admitted.

And eke thou shalt, most royally,
Like great Gargantua's queen be crown'd;
A steeple shall thy head-dress be,
With bishops' wigs festoon'd around.

Should coach-and-six not suit thy thoughts,
I'll give thee, pattern of thy sex,
A neat turn-out, like Jaggernaut's,
Wherein to drive o'er people's necks.

And, as our State-coach o'er them rolls,
And some may as a grievance view it,
Thou'lt sweetly tell the suffering souls
'Tis solely for their good we do it."

Thus State to Church, in amorous strain,
Seducing sung,—nor sung in vain;
For ah, ye nymphs, such suitors please ye,—
Then wonder not at Miss Ecclesia.
Too soon her holy head was turn'd,
For dross of earth her bosom burn'd.
The fatal knot once fairly tied,
The Angel vanish'd in the bride;—
A goddess till that hour of evil,
She ever since has play'd the——.

SCANDAL OF THE SPANISH COURT.

A private letter from Madrid gives the following details respecting the alleged favourite of the recently widowed Queen, who has been before alluded to. If false, the story comes as fairly under the head of "the lie circumstantial" as any of the thousand inventions of the same kind we have lately seen. If it is a calumny, it is a very shameful one:—"A subaltern officer of the Body Guard named Munor, is in the highest favour with the Queen who frequently appears in public with him alone, sometimes in a humble tilbury, sometimes in *cacolet*. He has been created a Gentleman of the Chamber, which warrants his being constantly near the person of her Majesty, who never leaves him, except to give audience to her Ministers, and such other personages as she must receive. A house has been purchased for the favourite, and it is placed under the direction of the Duke d'Alagon, a complaisant courtier of Ferdinand VII., and Commander of the Body Guard; and the painters of the Royal Chambers have received orders to decorate the apartments. A magnificent service of plate, and an equally superb equipage, have been already given to Munor; and innumerable circumstances, many of them exaggerated, no doubt, by malignity, are stated, and have had a very injurious effect against the Queen. The Royal Family, and the true friends of the Princess, are deeply afflicted, but they are at a loss how to make any remonstrances. The Ambassadors of France and England are greatly disturbed at all this, while other representatives of foreign Courts rejoice. The immediate return of Teresita, whom the Queen gave up on the just remonstrances of M. Zea, is announced. The ladies of the palace (wives of Grandees) are filled with spite. Her Majesty never makes use of their services, nor even speaks to them. The name of the Prince of Peace is in every mouth, and you must feel how odious his memory is here. The Queen's sister, the Infanta Louisa Charlotta, a Princess of superior capacity, is quite in dispair. In fact at this moment, immediately previous to the assembling of the Cortes, and in the presence of a Carlist party, impotent, no doubt, however numerous, such scandal may have very disastrous consequences." *Galignani's Messenger, February* 15.

POLICE.

At the Mansion-house, on Saturday, the overseers of the parish were summoned by Mary Gush, a young woman who has been almost from her infancy a dependent upon parochial bounty. She stated that now she had an opportunity of making herself happy and independent for life, but the parish officers of Bishops-gate refused to do their duty in helping her out of her present degraded state. She had been, off and on at the workhouse for 15 or 16 years, and at last a gentleman in the carpentering line, named Bill Flockton, axed her to be his wife. As she was tired of a single life, and Mr. Plockton had a matter of 14s. a-week, she consented, and she applied to the parish officers for their consent, but they refused.—(Laughter.)—Lord Mayor: I didn't know that the parish officers had the power to prevent you.—The Beadle; I assure you, my Lord, that we don't attempt to exercise any such authority. Of course we don't encourage those marriages, which so seriously burden parishes.—Miss Gush: Please you, my Lord, I don't want to be no burden to the parish. I wish to cut it altogether, and I'm bless'd if ever I soil a pump in the wurkhus again.—Lord Mayor: But if the gentleman you love really loves you, why does he not take you off at once and marry you? I would not ask the consent of the beadle if I was he.—Plockton: Why, my Lord, you see when a man goes for to join himself to a woman wot comes off the parish, they gives a summut just to begin the world with. Now these ere gentlemen won't give no such a thing, and they couldn't expect I'd take a poor creetur like this ere to be my wife without a summut of a fortin, for I an't a living man if I an't able to eat all my own wittles myself.—(Laughter.)—The Beadle: Their object is merely to get a pound or two from the parish, and to spend it in drunkenness. They have no idea of getting married.—Miss Gush: What a thundering lie! (A laugh.) My Lord, this here dirty old beadle wants to prevent people from being modest and virtuous. It's a shame to let sich willans live; they deserve to be hanged up without judge or jury. Don't they, Bill? (Great laughter.)—Flockton: And no mistake. Please you, my Lord, it's this sort of consarn as sends so many poor creeturs upon the street that havn't got no house nor home, nor nothing, barring the flags, for to stretch their bones upon. It's a shame to think of such——treachery. (Laughter.)—Lord Mayor: I am afraid that if the parish were to give you a fortune, you would not do much good with it. The lady's voice seems to be rather affected, and it really sounds in my ear as if gin was the cause of it.—(The young woman's voice had that hoarseness which excessive drinking, if it will give, is sure to perpetuate.)—Flockton: No, my Lord, the creetur got cold by sleeping in the open hair. ——Lord Mayor: Well, you must manage the business without my assistance. I can't compel the parish officers to give you a fortune.—Miss Gush: What, not a lousy two pound ten! Then I'am bless'd if we don't find a way to burden the parish without marrying at all. Won't us Bill?—Flockton: Blow'd if we don't.—(Loud laughter.)

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church Lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.